FBIS DAILY REPORT

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[PATRIA 7 Jun]

RAUL ALFONSIN OPPOSES ISSUING AMNESTY LAW

PY071722 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1350 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (NA) -- Presidential hopeful Raul Alfonsin asserted here that should the military government issue an amnesty law, something which he emphatically opposes, "it would be publicly and solemnly admitting having subjected the country to inhuman terror."

He expects that should such a law be issued, it would "be declared unconstitutional by the future judges" of the democratic government. He went on to say that the Renovation and Change Movement "wants constitutional justice to determine who are responsible for crimes and to distinguish the guilty from the innocent."

The head of the Renovation and Change Movement led a conference at the youth seminar of the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights where he also proposed a series of measures for the full restoration of constitutional rights.

Regarding the amnesty law, Alfonsin said further on that "the justifications and exceptions provided for in the penal code are sufficient to guarantee that those who struggle against terrorism during armed clashes or who occupied subordinate positions which allowed them no other alternative will not be punished."

He then pointed out that "the purpose of the said amnesty law could only be to afford protection for events which could not be covered by any justification or exception simply because they represent a crime against humanity, or fraudulent deals involving public property."

The leader added that "in its obscure justifications based on the struggle against subversion, the regime has stubbornly placed itself at the same level as the delinquents it fought against."

He then maintained that "the fact that the two parties in the struggle are placed on the same level leads either to the implicit legitimization of the terrorist groups or to the supposedly legitimate group declaring itself illegal."

In support of the contention that the amnesty law would be unconstitutional, Alfonsin stated that it would be an attempt to leave actions unpunished which turn men into objects susceptible of being destroyed, humiliated or degraded."

He added that the attempt to favor "one class of persons even should that class include some terrorists" by means of such a law would violate the principle of equality provided for in Article 16 of the Constitution.

MINEWORKERS CONTROVERSY OVER COMANAGEMENT CONTINUES

PY072010 Paris AFP in Spanish 1651 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] La Paz, 7 Jun (AFP) -- Today, the Bolivian Government and the mineworkers union movement failed again to agree on the way to implement the workers' comanagement system in state enterprises. No agreement was reached either on the status of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (Comibol), a firm that is considered to be the main pillar of Bolivia's economy, and which is being occupied by the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers (FSTMB). The FSTMB Executive Committee took note of the government proposal for workers' comanagement and requested that the government prevent Comibol's further bureaucratization.

The mineworkers want a majority within Comibol's board of directors while the government grants the decision-making power to the mines minister. The workers' meeting with the government was adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, when it will be resumed in order to continue seeking agreement on the issue. FSTMB leader Juan Lechin Oquendo has warned against the risks of Comibol's gradual paralization if the government does not immediately disburse the $15 million needed to buy spare parts and materials.

MAY 1984 ELECTIONS PROPOSAL FAVORED, OPPOSED

COB Opposes General Elections

PY072045 La Paz Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Over the past few days, politics has again reached a climax on the domestic scene. The issue drawing the public's attention is the suggestion of holding elections next year. As we know, the issues in this matter are many. We have already mentioned the positions on this issue, but now we find it necessary to highlight the argument that the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] has recently made public.

The top labor organization says that the suggestion made by some sectors to hold elections in 1984 is sheer utopia, apart from being unconstitutional. This suggestion is utopic and responds to party interests, said COB Secretary General Oscar Sanjines. COB reinstated the democratic process through an indefinite strike, he added, tacitly acknowledging the Siles Suazo-Paz Zamora ticket, which must serve its 4-year term. To clarify certain questions, Oscar Sanjines stated: COB has already adopted a firm stand; the president and the vice-president must serve their 4-year term as the Constitution establishes. COB's decision, which will be made official at any moment, will of course discourage those who suggest general elections for 1984.

Asbora Demands General Elections

PY072021 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] In a communique issued to the local media, the Bolivian Association of Radiobroadcasting, Asbora, expresses its support for the holding of general elections in May 1984. The Asbora communique reads as follows:

The Bolivian Association of Radiobroadcasting believes that in its capacity as an organization that groups radiobroadcasting stations, it is its duty to inform the public about its concern over the worsening crisis the country is presently experiencing. Therefore, it is imperative to seek proper solutions with a patriotic attitude so as to overcome the present economic and political crisis. In this regard Asbora believes that the proposal to hold general elections in May 1984 is the most reasonable step. The holding of general elections would mean that the new government will assume power with the support of the majority of the people, which in turn would presuppose the reorganization of the political forces. This would be more in keeping with the current situ situation. Moreover, it will guarantee the continuity of the democratic system.

Asbora supports the theory that states that the term of the present administration expires within the four years established in the last decree calling for elections, that is the 1980-1984 period. Since Bolivians cast their ballots for this period, only an extension of the government term until 1986 is uncalled for. Moreover, the violation of the constitutional laws could result in unforeseen consequences. Therefore, there is no other alternative.

Moreover, since Asbora believes that it is indispensable to continue with the institutionalization process [words indistinct] municipal elections for the election of municipal governments. It is unusual to refuse to issue the law calling for municipal elections for December 1983, which was approved by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and which was submitted to the executive branch, since any plans for bypassing municipal elections scheduled for the end of the year would be considered an attack against democracy. Furthermore, it would mean the continuation of the sterile policy enforced in the last three decades that caused the backwardness of Bolivian cities. No one should fear elections since democracy is strengthened through the holding of elections. Moreover, Asbora declares its categorical repudiation of any plans to devaluate the Bolivian peso since this would mean the impoverishment of the Bolivian people, leading them to despair, misery, and hunger, and would also lead to the bankruptcy of many enterprises [word indistinct] unemployment.

DROUGHT REPORTED IN SEVEN POTOSI PROVINCES

PY062030 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Excerpts] According to a study carried out by Bolivian Agricultural Technology Institute officials, there are 41,217 families affected by the drought in Potosi Department alone. The Agricultural Technology Institute, which is a subsidiary of the Peasant Affairs Ministry, only evaluated the situation in the Potosi Department. The pertinent officials have noted that in Potosi the drought has affected an area of 71,200 hectares that encompass the following seven provinces: Tomas Frias, Cornelio Sasvedra, Linares, Nor Chichas, Chayanta, Quijarro and Nor Yungas. According to institute officials, the drought has also affected some areas of the Camargo region, which is in Tarija valley.

Therefore, workers of the seven Potosi provinces are confronting a very difficult situation as a result of the drought that has destroyed harvests. Moreover, since national and international aid such as milk, medicine, clothing, food, and other articles has not yet reached these Potosi regions, peasants have begun a massive exodus in search of jobs and food in urban centers.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS ACCORD WITH LIBYA ON PLANES

PY080000 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The Planato Palace has just distributed the following note to the press:

"In accordance with provisions of the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation, the Brazalian Government intercepted in national territory the flight of four Libyan aircraft which were transporting war material in an irregular manner.

"Subsequently, the government has been undertaking negotiations aimed at the satisfactory solution to the incident. In this process, the government has been acting in a manner consistent with Brazil's traditional conduct of respect for international coexistence; thus it has insisted on the need of obtaining real guarantees that the aircraft and their cargo will return to their point of origin.

"On June 2 a special high-level mission composed of two personal advisers to the Libyan head of state arrived in Brazil to discuss the matter. The arrival of this mission represented a new and significant development in the contest of the negotiations undertaken up until that time.

"The Brazilian Government presented a proposal for the solution of the incident in a form consistent with its demand to have guarantees of the return of the aircraft and their cargo to Tripoli. The Libyan representatives accepted the Brazilian proposal.

"The aircraft and their loads, which are now under the control of the Brazilian Government, will be released one by one. The departure of the second aircraft will only be authorized after the Brazilian Embassy in Tripoli confirms the arrival of the first aircraft, and those of others successively."

According to information provided by Planalto Press Secretary Carlos Atila, the Libyan planes will leave Recife and Manaus for Rio de Janeiro from where they will return to Libya making stopovers on the way.

GUERRIERO DENIES LANDING OF UK PLANES IN BRAZIL

PY071930 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1232 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jun (TELAM) -- Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerriero has assured his Argentine counterpart, Juan Ramon Auguirre Lanari, that his government has not allowed British planes to use Brazilian airports for technical stops on their way to the Malvinas Islands. Saraiva Guerreiro made this reaffirmation last night during a meeting with the Argentine foreign minister at the Government Palace of the Federation, on the occasion of the reception given to the delegations by Milka Planinc, chairman of the Yugoslav Federal Council.

The report released to newsmen who are accompanying Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone in this capital was given by Oscar Fernandez Suarez, head of the foreign minister's press department, who added that Saraiva Guerreiro categorically denied reports from British sources on the facilities granted to British planes.

PRESIDENT, ARMY COMMANDER DENY COUP RUMORS

PY071458 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0116 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Lima, 6 Jun (EFE) -- In Peru, both President Fernando Belaunde and Army Commander General Carlos Arnaldo Briceno today rejected the possibility of a coup d'etat in their country. While President Belaunde was saying that Peru was living under "a solid democracy, the fruit of clean popular elections," Gen Briceno stated: "Coup? at least not from our part. We are respectful of the Constitution and of the government elected by the Peruvian people."

Briceno added that the work the Armed Forces are carrying out with the government, fighting terrorism, "would be lost with a coup d'etat."

On this very point, Interior Minister Luis Percovich stated that "the obligation of all Peruvians" is to defend democracy.

Peruvian democracy is facing serious problems, especially from terrorism and inflation, which make up two obstacles to its becoming firmly established. Terrorism is a destructive and worrying factor, while the second -- inflation -- is a continuous reason for popular dissatisfaction.

From May 1982 to May 1983, the cost of living increased 101 percent, reaching three digits for the first time in Peruvian history.

Inflation reduces the purchasing power of Peruvian money and causes obvious dissatisfaction, which has not been reduced by the salary increases granted this month. The increases are considered insufficient, according to surveys carried out by the local television and newspapers.

HAVANA DESCRIBES STATE OF EMERGENCY, STRIKES

PA061635 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] The Peruvian Army has taken political and military command of Cajamarca Department. In doing so it issued a communique prohibiting any meeting or demonstration unless permission is obtained from the Army 48 hours in advance. A state of emergency was declared in Ayacucho Department about 6 months ago. The government has not explained the reason for taking this action in Cajamarca.

More than 14,000 professors of the University of Peru are on strike to demand the law that the government promised them some time ago. The professors oppose cuts in the university budget and demand the reinstatement of professors who have been dismissed for no reason.

The National Federation of Mining and Metallurgical Workers of Peru has announced that on 12 June it will go on strike to demand higher wages and to protest the government's state of emergency.

The Peruvian political organization United Leftwing, whose president is Alfonso Barrantes, has said that the state of emergency is a measure to frighten the workers and to stop the Peruvian people's demands for the improvement of the current economic situation and the end of poverty and hunger.

HAVANA REPORTS ON RECENT ACTS OF SABOTAGE

PA061630 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Despite the intense vigilance exercised in Lima in recent days, unidentified men again blew up two huge electrical towers. As a result, Lima was left in the dark. Because of the lack of power, all radio and television stations were off the air.

The Peruvian Government is still enforcing the state of emergency and it justifies this decree by claiming that it helps check the sabotage actions that Peru has been suffering lately. In addition, a fire occurred at the newspaper EL COMERCIO, which supports the government.

Also, the Peruvian Communist Party has asserted that the government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry does not have a firm foundation, since at present constitutional rights are suspended. According to the Peruvian Communists, this measure demonstrates the inability of the current government to solve Peru's economic problems, and, to a larger extent, to ensure the population's welfare.

DEMONSTRATION BY EXPATRIATE CUBANS IN LIMA

FL071835 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Lima -- Approximately 50 antisocial elements who left Cuba in 1980 have been demonstrating outside the building of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to demand that they be allowed to leave the country. In remarks to the morning newspaper EL CORREO, the antisocial elements said they have been in Peru for 3 years and that their situation is desperate. They said: We have neither work nor social security.

Antisocial element Rene (Cordoba) Miranda said: We want to go to any country where we could work and where the economic situation would be better than in Peru. Lorena (Urieta) said the situation is very difficult and has become untenable. She said: There are entire families with children who are experiencing misery and hunger. Nearly 330 antisocial elements have been living in tents in Peru. They are part of the group which came to Peru in 1980.

HAVANA ON ARREST OF AUSTRALIAN CITIZEN

PA061510 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] In Lima, Peru, government agents have arrested Australian Alexander Malca for trying to illegally take out of Peru 34 archaelogical objects made of ceramic and other material that, according to experts, are from pre-Colombian culture.

POLICE SHOOT PERSON APPROACHING GOVERNMENT HOUSE

PY071746 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] A mentally deranged person, who took no heed of the order to halt, was shot in the head when he was trying to surreptitiously enter Government House at noon yesterday. The head of state was not at Government House when the incident occurred.

PRESIDENT, REAGAN TO MEET IN MEXICO IN AUGUST

PA070312 Paris AFP in Spanish 1944 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Jun (AFP) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid and U.S. President Ronald Reagan will meet in August on Mexican territory, according to an official communique released today by the Mexican Foreign Secretariat. Reagan accepted an invitation from Miguel de la Madrid, the communique said. The exact dates for the meeting were not specified. The previous meeting between Reagan and De la Madrid took place in October 1982 in San Diego, California, before the Mexican chief of state had taken office. According to well-informed Mexican sources, the meeting will take place in a Mexican city near the U.S. border.

DEFENSE SECRETARY DISCUSSES NATIONAL SECURITY

PA061253 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 1 Jun 83 p 1

[By Francisco Ramirez R.]

[Text] Zihuatanejo, Guerrero, 31 May -- General Juan Arevalo Gardoqui declared yesterday that despite the country's current crisis, social peace is fully guaranteed throughout the nation's territory. The security system that the Defense Secretariat has implemented throughout the nation, he indicated, allows Mexicans to enjoy absolute tranquillity.

Interviewed during the president's visit here, the defense secretary explained that "national security involves the coordination and maintenance of equilibrium within the framework of security from the political, technical, economic, and military standpoints." He explained that national security is not subject to either plans or programs because it "has existed as long as the Mexican Army has existed." He added that the secretariat's Fifth Section reviews and updates existing plans. An example of this, he said, is Plan DN-III [not further identified], which is ready 365 days a year "for implementation wherever it may be required."

Later, Gen Arevalo Gardoqui said that within the context of the polarization of views among the great powers and in the wake of the declaration of Williamsburg -- where the representatives of the seven Western powers recently met -- Mexico's national security will not be affected "from any standpoint."

Commenting on the Guatemalan refugees in Chiapas, the defense secretary said that the Army has not provided them with aid; it is the International Red Cross and the United Nations that are in charge of doing so. However, he added: "We will always be attentive to everything that goes on in those settlements." Finally, he said that the system that exists in that border state fully guarantees national security and territorial integrity.

He reiterated that national security is not based on warlike stands, "because this country's doctrine is 100 percent pacifist."

The humanitarian treatment of the refugees to whom Gen Arevalo Gardoqui referred has prompted the adoption of a number of measures here in Mexico to protect and help them. These measures have been channeled through a commission that operates as an office at the Government Secretariat. Mexico's activity in this regard is fully supported by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

AMADO DISCUSSES STONE'S VISIT, MISSION

PA071730 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Rene Hernandez report]

[Text] Richard Stone, President Ronald Reagan's special envoy to Latin America, who arrived in Panama yesterday afternoon, held a long talk with Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado on the Contadora Group peace efforts. It is a difficult problem, and it requires extreme caution, Stone said, when Foreign Minister Amado explained the Contadora Group's efforts.

Stone's mission is not to suggest peace proposals, but to collect information on the critical situation to later inform President Reagan. Stone started his 12-day tour in El Salvador, where he held talks with that nation's ranking officials. He later travelled to Costa Rica, where he carried out a tight 28-hour program, after which he came to Panama. This is the first Contadora Group country in Stone's itinerary.

After meeting with the Panamanian foreign minister, the U.S. special envoy said:

[Begin recording] [Stone] I am going to make a statement on leaving the country this afternoon. The details of my departure can be obtained from our embassy. Let me say only that the conversation was very useful. It has helped me to know the position and procedures used by the Contadora Group. Thank you very much.

[Hernandez] Minister, what do you think of the recent talks held with Richard Stone, the U.S. special envoy for Central America?

[Amado] Senator Stone was very interested during the talks in learning more about the Contadora Group's efforts, about the actions and reactions of the Central American countries regarding the Contadora Group's efforts and the mechanisms used to analyze the problems and attempt to solve the different crises.

We think that the meeting was basically informative, an exchange of ideas and opinions. Senator Stone's program also includes visits to the other Contadora Group countries and some of the Central American countries. Perhaps there, in collecting the pertinent information and learning of different viewpoints the United States may understand that the Contadora efforts are indeed productive efforts directed toward a search for peace.

[Hernandez] Mr. Foreign Minister, with this change of personalities in U.S. policies toward Central America, how do you view the U.S. position in the search for peace, specifically in the Central American countries that are torn by violence?

[Amado] So far, the official contacts that have taken place between the United States, Panama and the countries of the Contadora Group, as well as with some of the Central American countries, lead us to believe that the United States is sincerely interested in achieving peace by way of understanding and dialogue and not necessarily through military actions. We are aware of the U.S. responsibilities and actions in providing military assistance to El Salvador and other countries in the area. However, at the diplomatic relations level, in recent conversations, everything indicated that the United States is very interested in achieving peace through understanding and not through the war that is being waged in several Central American countries.

[Hernandez] Did the special envoy present any specific U.S. proposal for solving the Central American conflict?

[Amado] No. I have the impression that Senator Stone's mission is mainly informative. He is compiling data that will allow him to have a better idea, not only of Central American reality, but of the efforts the Contadora Group has made.

[Hernandez] Mr Minister, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez said that one way to find peace in the area is by having the advisers from different countries that have nothing to do with the Central American problem leave the area. What is your position on this decision, or statement made by the Spanish prime minister?

[Amado] We definitely, totally, agree with Felipe Gonzalez' observations. If the flow of arms continues in Central America, if the arms level in Central America remains much higher than is required for the countries' defense under normal conditions, if the productive and peaceful people continue to be trained in the use of arms and become elements of war, there will be little hope for a peace effort. [end recording]

Richard Stone spoke with President Ricardo de la Espriella at noon. Stone will depart for his new destination this afternoon at 1700 from General Omar Torrijos Herrera International Airport.

GENERAL PAREDES HOLDS 6 JUNE NEWS CONFERENCE

PA071745 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2205 GMT 6 Jun 83

[News conference held by National Guard Commander in Chief General Ruben Dario Paredes after inauguration of the Tambo-Tucue Highway, north of Penonome, Cocle Province, in Tucue on 6 June 1983; questioners not identified -- recorded]

[Text] [Paredes] The U.S. chiefs remembered General Torrijos with respect and again promised strict compliance with the treaties. This pleased us a great deal, because it was they who mentioned it, and they did not spontaneously and in a constructive and healthy manner.

[Question] Can you say something specific about the transfer of the School of the Americas?

[Paredes] Regarding the School of the Americas, we only reached the stage of preliminary but important talks. For example, the School of the Americas, which will no longer be called Fort Gulick, must revert to Panama, as stated in the Torrijos-Carter Treaty, on 30 September 1984, in just over 1 year. After that, with Panama being a sovereign state and with only one flag waving there, we will consider the possibility of its continuing as a school of military science and development, with the participation of all Latin American countries and the United States.

Its director -- in this case the director of the school -- would be a North American, but the board of directors, which is at the head of the organization, would be presided over by a Panamanian.

[Question] What can you tell us about the salaries of the Panamanians who work in the zone?

[Paredes] This is the last word on Gulick. All the Panamanians who work there will keep their jobs. Regarding the double wage scale, the matter was brought up with all due respect but with courage. It was brought up because it concerns the Defense Department. They took note. This complaint, this claim was well received and we have hopes that the discriminatory situation of the double wage scale will be corrected.

[Question] Give us an analysis of the Central American situation, General.

[Paredes] We talked a lot about the Central American crisis. We Panamanians take the position that the solution will not be found with weapons, that the solution appears to lie in prudent negotiations, through negotiations, through a political solution with elections and that the people, the Salvadoran people, whom we talked about the most, should determine their own destiny, that the decision of these people at the polls should be respected.

[Question] There has been much talk about toning down politics. What is your opinion of the appeal made by McGrath and other authorities?

[Paredes] What appeal did they make?

[Question] To lower the stridency of the tone, regarding slander.

[Paredes] (?That does a lot of damage). We must keep the peace. We must give up those old habits of insult and slander. I do not support this. I am a man who seeks national unity; I seek harmony among the Panamanian brothers and therefore do not participate in this situation of insults and slander. Therefore, I agree with Monsignor McGrath's appeal.

[Question] Do you have a defined political platform in case you become a presidential candidate?

[Paredes] One must first become a candidate.

[Question] General, you spoke about a reconstruction force for Central America. Who would be part of this?

[Paredes] Several nations, but the work on this would still have to be done with Ambassador Richard Stone, the final part of a multinational force that has been proposed. It was only a suggestion we made.

[Question] General, what was the Pentagon's [as heard] attitude on the Central American peace negotiations, the letter that you sent?

[Paredes] He [presumably Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, recipient of letter] decided to analyze it. I did not speak with him because I was not in Panama when he was here and when I returned he had already left. However, Colonel Diaz told me that he had received the recommendation with pleasure. He also believes in a negotiated peace, peace through dialogue, not with bullets or blood. The violence in Central America must be stopped.

[Question] General, does the National Guard's civic action include production programs for this area?

[Paredes] Production programs. Also health programs, potable water programs, wells, latrines, and schools. Some day we will get to the schoolrooms. We are beginning.

[Question] Does your retirement mean there could be a cabinet change?

[Paredes] No, but that is a subject for the president.

[Question] What are the principal problems that Colonel Noriega will face when you turn over command?

[Paredes] None. I am leaving him a solid National Guard.

[Question] How can you justify the appointment of new men in uniform when the government is speaking about austerity?

[Paredes] The new men are appointed in a planned manner, above all to guard the natural resources. We are already observing the damage caused by the extended dry season. We need guardsmen specialized in protecting the forests, the waters, the rivers, the fauna. It is necessary. It is an investment with large dividends in the life of a country. Not do do so would be an irresponsibility. This is also austerity. Well, boys?

[Question] Regarding the School of the Americas, what did you discuss with the officers....

[Paredes] I already told you what happened. What happened, did you get here late? [laughter]

Views Washington Visit

PA071700 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1944 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Speech by General Ruben Dario Paredes, commander of the Panamanian National Guard, at the dedication of the Tambo-Tucue Road project on 6 June, broadcast in progress -- recorded]

[Excerpts] ...the capital of the world, the city of Washington, and that is being way up high there. Then when I was afforded so many honors -- because I was treated very well by these U.S. gentlemen, particularly our friends at the Pentagon, in an impressive ceremony which you probably watched from here -- I promised myself to return to the homeland and immediately come down to earth, back to reality.

While in Washington only 72 hours ago, I again felt great emotion during a working session at the Pentagon, when ranking officers of that army were analyzing and evaluating the situation in the area -- I refer to the violence in the area -- and looking for methods or a system to find peace for these sister nations, which I hope we can find with the help of all concerned, and which we must find because we, ourselves, are menaced, living on the same isthmus, where someday -- may God spare us from such a day -- we might find ourselves in that wave of death and violence. That is why it is imperative to stop it and crush it where it is today. We Panamanians and our North American hosts also discussed that matter.

I was surprised to find that, in their evaluations, the North Americans consider the National Guard of Panama the vanguard in civic action programs in the entire region, in Latin America as a whole -- equalled only by Peru, which has a much larger force and more experience than our small, 10,000-man force. We are very proud of our men, our system, and our people -- so much so that other countries having serious problems are being urged to follow the example of Panama, of the Panamanian Armed Forces.

We shall always respect the Constitution, as we were its main promoters. We saw the need to democratize the country. Such a democratization is already being undertaken with great enthusiasm. Full democracy must return. The armed forces will occupy the position which the Constitution orders, but they also consider it a duty to remain on the side of the people, without obstructing the present and future civilian administration, to ensure their welfare, as evidenced here today with this road of Tucue.

POLITICIANS CRITICIZED FOR UNDERMINING PAREDES

PA041330 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 3 Jun 83 pp 1-A, 6-A

[Text] The actions of Ricardo Arias Calderon and Guillermo Cochez in the United States have shown pettiness and antipatriotic attitudes never before seen in national political circles. In the minds of prudent people, these actions did not harm the people they were intended to belittle, but instead harm Panama's reputation.

These men, according to official sources, have spent time, energy, and money to boycott the welcome and deserved honors that the Pentagon planned to extend, and indeed has extended, to General Ruben Dario Paredes, Commander in Chief of the Panamanian National Guard, and his distinguished group.

Driven by a disproportionate eagerness to achieve their objectives, and with pettiness and little fondness for Panama, Arias Calderon and Cochez attempted to contact Mr Stone, President Ronald Reagan's personal representative, to recruit his services to prevent high-ranking Pentagon military officials from giving General Paredes' visit the prominence that it deserves.

The ill-fated conspiracy of Arias Calderon and Cochez has had, like all other human actions, noticeable short- and long-range results. In the immediate term, it has revealed the unlimited pettiness that leads them to use low-level tactics to stop historic events that cannot be restrained by the frothing and raging of low-class political schemers. In the foreseeable future they and the party that they lead and guide will receive the well-deserved repudiation of the Panamanian people, who behave nobly during civic disputes, and hence are opposed to the use of dirty tricks by people who reveal in this way their complete lack of respect for the best interests of their fatherland.

ECONOMIC MISSION LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON 5 JUN

PA061550 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 6 Jun 83 pp 1-A 6-A

[Excerpts] A high-level Panamanian economic mission left yesterday for Washington to continue negotiating the financing of funds for the government's investment program.

The high-level economic mission includes ministers Jose Menalco Solis, for planning and economic policy; Orville Gooding, finance and treasury; Gabriel Castro, of the presidency; and National Bank Manager Rafael Arosemena. The mission will also visit New York and Toronto.

The Panamanian economic mission leaves on this trip 156 days after implementation of the 1983 budget policy. Its tour of Washington, New York, and Toronto will last about 1 week.

EL SALVADOR'S UNGO ADDRESSES SOLIDARITY MEETING

PA060415 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Jun 83 p 6-A

[By Jose Guintero de Leon]

[Text] During an interview for LA PRENSA, Guillermo Ungo, president of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, stressed that "Reagan's madness must be described as the sort that could include sending his own troops to intervene directly in El Salvador and regionalize the conflict."

Dr Ungo, invited by the Panamanian Solidarity with the Salvadoran People Committee, attended the closing event of the "Central America Will Win" anti-interventionist meeting at the University of Panama auditorium. During the event Ungo said that in response to the U.S. President's warmongering attitude, the FDR proposes continent-wide political solidarity. However, if all the countries and groups do not agree with the Salvadoran struggle, they could propose a negotiated political solution.

Insisting on the idea that President Reagan is desperate, Ungo warned that this psychological condition is casting more and more failures on the Salvadoran Army and added that this leads him to believe the struggle will not last much longer. However, Ungo did not specify months or years.

In reference to the aid that the Reagan administration gives the Salvadoran Army in its struggle against the guerrilla movement, Ungo said that the Salvadoran Army is becoming more mercenary and is being North Americanized. Despite all this, the Army is itself bleeding due to its inability to respond, despite the 1,000 new soldiers being trained in Honduras, despite the 500 officers that will be leaving shortly for the same purpose, and despite the 25 doctors the United States recently sent to El Salvador.

The FDR president explained with great satisfaction that the special battalions, trained in Fort Bragg and Fort Benning, have suffered many casualties and that new contingents are therefore being sent for training. However, once these new contingents return to join the struggle, the advances of the FMLN will be even greater; the new groups will be no match for them.

When asked to analyze the economic and military aid, Ungo said that despair has made them increase the aid to $110 million after mistakenly believing that they were winning the war. Ungo added that "Washington and the Pentagon have offered more than $1 billion in aid to El Salvador; it is therefore number five on the list of countries receiving aid in recent years." Ungo said that "as if that were not enough, 33 percent of the budget for the Reagan plan is being allocated to El Salvador."

Regarding the fighting capacity of the official troops, Ungo said the Salvadoran soldier lacks the necessary fighting spirit and morale, something that is not true of the FMLN-FDR that struggles for the people and is making the Salvadoran Armed Forces retreat and slow down.

He said that this is due to the fact that in the past 5 months the FMLN-FDR military campaigns have been continuous: They have passed from surprise and sporadic attacks to a regular and continuous war. Each day more Army soldiers surrender and more weapons, light and heavy, as well as support weapons, are recovered. In the first 4 month 1,500 automatic rifles have been recovered.

In response to a question, Ungo said some recent Army successes are exceptions, and that it is difficult for the Salvadoran Armed Forces to succeed in recovering the areas controlled by the guerrillas.

Ungo denied that the guerrillas are committing atrocities against the military prisoners. Quoting a dispatch on that issue, he said that one only had to consider the original source of "classified" information to know that this information had been manipulated.

He discounted any effect on the insurgent movement's morale due to the recent deaths of Commanders Marcial and Ana Maria. He added that, although this had hurt every FMLM-FDR member, it also inspired an awareness that the struggle must continue to the final victory. Ungo recalled that more than 40,000 Salvadoran lives had already been sacrificed to that end.

Asked about the government's actions and its latest plans, Ungo said that the Magna government is applying cosmetic actions proposed by Reagan such as giving back the previously militarized National University; instituting the amnesty for political prisoners; pushing the elections forward; and others that have not had the expected effects and that fade away in a hegemonic confrontation between the right and Christian Democracy.

In conclusion and regarding the efforts made by the "Contadora Group," Ungo said that the group was created to support the search for peace through dialogue and the search for an end to the conflict. He therefore hopes that a broad international front to reach this goal will be created very soon.

BELIZE

GOVERNMENT LODGES STRONG PROTEST WITH GUATEMALA

FL080118 Bridgetown CANA in English 2353 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, Jun 7, CANA -- Belize today lodged a strong protest with Guatemala over what it said was the sanctioning by Guatemala's Armed Forces of a "callous" and "barbarous" murder of a Guatemalan national inside Belize.

A copy of the protest note over the death of civilian Pedro Barerra, in a village on the Belize-Guatemala, was also sent to Secretary General of the United Nations Javier Perez de Cuellar. [sentence as received]

Belize said the incident took place on Sunday in the village of Arenal, when gunmen followed Barrera into Belize with the apparent intention of abducting him. Members of the Guatemala Armed Forces, with whom the gunmen had arrived and whom he later rejoined, watched the incident from the Guatemala side of the border. The gunmen made an unsuccessful attempt to remove the body to Guatemala after the incident.

In the cable to Guatemala Foreign Minister Castillo Arriola, Belize said it abhorred "this callous, barbarous act which constitutes a flagrant violation of Belizean territory and sovereignty, and, while registering the strongest possible protest, request the Guatemalan Government to take any necessary steps which this situation demands."

COSTA RICA

MINISTER CALLS FOR HELP FOR BORDER GUARDS

PA060120 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 28 May 83 p 6-A

[Excerpts] Yesterday Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano called on all the citizens, institutions, and enterprises to help Civil Guard personnel stationed along the northern border. The guardsmen are living under "almost inhumane" conditions.

The Minister added that the civil guardsmen have to face various difficulties. The men are not well fed, their living conditions are terrible, and they even lack the necessary running water for their main necessities. Minister Solano made these charges during the graduation ceremony for 210 policemen who form the so-called Cobra Battalion. They received 2 months of training from officers of the Panama National Guard.

The ceremony was held yesterday at 1000 at the Francisco J. Orlich National Police Academy located west of La Reforma jail in San Antonio de Belen. Present at the event were high-ranking security officials as well as military representatives from Mexico, Honduras, and Panama.

Graduation

Some of the graduates will be sent to the northern border and the others will join the Military Police surveillance group. This is the second contingent trained by Panamanian military men in less than a year. The other group, the Conder Battalion, is responsible for the protection of some of the area bordering with Nicaragua.

The minister described the graduates as soldiers for peace, brave men who struggle for the defense of freedom and social justice. Minister Solano warned them that they were not trained to repress the people's anxiety but to guarantee respect for the constitution and order.

"But above all," the minister added, "you must be guarantors of the sacred rights of all Costa Ricans. You must promote and guarantee the defense of human rights and the free exercise of the democratic rights of the Costa Rican people."

In reference to the Central American crisis, Solano said that a cry rises from the throats of those who live in this region to live in peace, without interventions which are foreign to our feelings. "We want to put all our efforts and resources into promoting social justice and welfare for our peoples," the minister stressed.

HAVANA CITES WEEKLY ON POLICY TOWARD NICARAGUA

FL071927 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] San Jose -- The Costa Rican weekly LIBERTAD has charged the Costa Rican Government with endorsing Ronald Reagan's insane policy on Central America and questioned the government's contention that it maintains a neutral foreign policy.

LIBERTAD, the newspaper of the opposition Popular Vanguard Party, has charged in an editorial that the Costa Rican Government is endorsing a policy of war which endangers the country's democratic system. LIBERTAD regards as hypocritical the contention by the Luis Alberto Monge administration that it maintains a neutral position toward Nicaragua.

EL SALVADOR

NEW COPREFA DIRECTOR PRESENTED TO PRESS

PA071935 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Hernan Quezada de la Torre report]

[Text] This morning the new director of the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, was introduced to the national and foreign press. General Eugenio Vides Casanova, current minister of defense and public security, made the introduction.

[Begin recording] [Vides Casanova] My greetings to all the members of the press. You were invited here this morning to be introduced to the new director of COPREFA, Colonel Jose Aristides [corrects name] Ricardo Aristides Cienfuegos. I also want to take this opportunity to ask you to give us the utmost cooperation, particularly because we want to change the image of COPREFA's operation. We think we have made mistakes in the past, and we must do everything possible to correct them. Your advice, your counsel -- particularly that of our Salvadoran friends -- can be of great help to us, so that COPREFA's work can be more efficient and above all so that it can project our image abroad more positively.

I think that many times the gentlemen of the press have had to obtain their news from Radio Venceremos. Many times it is not your fault, because perhaps we have not been sufficiently forthcoming about certain kinds of news. We want to begin working by giving more information, and especially by being truthful in everything we say. We believe we will make mistakes, and when we do we will accept them and have the necessary courage to make amendments. However, I tell you that we need understanding and help from all of you to succeed in our effort. I ask you then, to give the maximum possible cooperation to Col Cienfuegos.

This is all I have to tell you. I have not actually given a press conference because I think the first lesson one must learn regarding the press is that one should only give press conferences when there is something important, truly significant to say. The information we have now is of minor importance and I would not want to answer questions on this occasion. I leave you then with Col Cienfuegos.

[Cienfuegos] Good morning, gentlemen. As was mentioned by the minister of defense and public security, on 1 June I was appointed director of COPREFA. I feel very happy and honored, and I have a great desire to work to the benefit of our beloved people, as well as our armed forces.

I have no prior experience in the field in which I will be working, but I have every intention of being accessible to you 24 hours a day. We plan to make decisions that will make your job easier so that everything will benefit our country.

We intend to always tell the truth, even if it entails sacrifices. We intend to make COPREFA a functional organization that tells the truth, and that, above all, makes your job easier as much as possible. I take this occasion to inform you that, beginning the same day I assumed my position at COPREFA, we established a 24-hour work schedule. What I mean is that any time you call during the day, you will find someone available at COPREFA to answer your questions. In the event those workers who are on emergency call are not there, Captain Mario Aguilar and myself will be available 24 hours a day. Thank you.

[Vides Casanova] I would like to inform you about the activities I have been carrying out during this period, mainly to comply with the nine basic points established and announced in the speech on 7 May, Day of the Salvadoran Soldier. I am placing more emphasis on the human rights issue, and in this regard we have issued regulations which clearly establish rules governing the behavior of the military in urban as well as rural areas. This is important for us because we are starting by regulating the conduct of all members of the armed forces, at all levels. As we are able to recognize our own faults and take the necessary corrective steps, we are sure we will improve greatly in regard to the human rights issue.

I am willing to contribute my best effort. I understand that it is not always possible to achieve complete success in these endeavors. Some time ago I showed the regulations to Msgr Revelo, if I am not mistaken, and he asked me if I believed people would pay any attention to them. I told him that these regulations were drawn up by human beings, and if the Ten Commandments that come from God are respected as law, then I believe that they will accept our laws too. Nevertheless, you can be sure I will contribute my efforts in the same way as the soldiers to try to become better every day.

Another issue that I have constantly addressed during my visits to the garrisons has been the politicization of the armed forces. When I talk about this I am speaking from the heart. It is not that we do not sympathize with some people, but I believe it is vital for the armed forces to stay away from all political party activities to allow them to concentrate on the duties of defending the national sovereignty. This will keep us separate from political problems and will help us in the armed forces to maintain our unity, which is what concerns us most in this situation.

The meetings at the garrisons have also helped to evaluate the improvement of the units and to gain firsthand knowledge of the problems of the officers and the needs of the garrisons. All of this has helped us create a total concept of the overall situation of the entire country. This situation has been dicussed for weeks at the High Command level, and I have also been confirming it in the different places we have been working.

It is also important because this contact with the personnel and the troops allows us to let them know why they are fighting and especially helps us raise the morale of all our soldiers. I think that a large part, 80 percent, of a commander's time should be dedicated to raising the morale of his subordinates. Many of my duties are important, but I believe one of the most important is to have direct contact with our units; to become directly acquainted with their needs; to let them know there is a boss behind them who is aware of their problems and is also searching for the best possible solution to the country's problems.

We are also making analyses to improve the use of our resources. As we all know, our resources are limited. We have to learn how to make better use of those things that we do have. This will also be achieved by better training of our troops, making our officers more professional, and making them want to improve their performance. As Col Cienfuegos just mentioned, we are also trying to get maximum cooperation from each unit in support of our efforts. I believe we will soon take steps that will require our greatest sacrifices and separation from our families at certain times. I think the situation in the country justifies this and we are willing to do all that is necessary to bring our country out of the current situation as soon as possible.

The only other, and perhaps most delicate, topic in this analysis of the situation is the economy, and we hope that these problems will somehow be solved, since these are the problems that can perhaps have the most repercussions.

Regarding the military aspect, as I was saying, we have had to confront some problems in recent days. They are normal problems caused by people who select specific targets at a specific time and who use the tactic of surprise. However, you can be sure that the cost they have had to pay for what they are destroying is also quite high. I do not want to give you figures because they are not yet complete. When I do not have a report I would rather not give you anything, because the figures might be incorrect. Thank you very much for your presence, and I hope that on a future occasion we can meet again. Thank you very much. [end recording]

COPREFA BULLETIN REPORTS TERRORISTS' 'CRUELTY'

PA070407 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Bulletin issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee [COPREFA] in San Salvador on 6 June -- read by reporter Hernan Guezada de la Torre]

[Text] Terrorists continue to violate human rights. New demonstrations of sadism by terrorist groups reaffirm that the self-proclaimed defenders of the people resort daily to inhuman practices. This was confirmed when the armed forces resumed their positions on Cacaguatique Hill, thus exercising total control over the area. Proof of this is the case of three soldiers murdered in the past few days. One of them was completely burned. The terrorists fractured another's legs and broke his neck. The last one was brutally beheaded.

These deeds are added to the massacre that took place in Quebrada Seca a few days ago. One person on the scene said that this is irrefutable proof of human rights violations. Such acts can only be conceived by sick minds. It is one thing to kill in combat and another to derive a morbid, monstrous pleasure from killing.

The three victims' unit commander said: When a soldier is mutilated -- one of my soldiers, one of my countrymen, one of my brothers -- I want to cry aloud: Where are their human rights? Why does the world forget the soldier? Whether you know it or not, soldiers are also human beings. The mother of one mutilated soldier cried sorrowfully on seeing the state of her son's body. She asked: How is so much cruelty possible? It was not enough to have killed him; they also had to tear him to pieces. Oh God, punish those who are guilty of this.

It is also unfair that the population in the eastern part of the country should have to continue to endure attacks by terrorists, who on this occasion destroyed communication towers, including the antennas for television Channels 8 and 10 in this area.

Finally, it has been reported that the soldiers who were declared missing during the initial fighting on Cacaguatique have rejoined their units at the Commandos Training Center, based in San Francisco Gotera.

ARMY RECOVERS PACAYAL COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

PA072211 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2142 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Troops of the specialized antiguerrilla "Atlacatl" Battalion today assumed full control of the El Pacayal communications center, in the eastern Department of San Miguel, according to military sources this afternoon. The sources added that the Army units drove off the rebels after heavy fighting. The rebels had occupied the site since dawn Sunday.

The Pacayal telecommunications complex was occupied and destroyed by special FMLN forces last weekend, according to clandestine Radio Venceremos. A communique released by the Press Committee of the Armed Forces (COPREFA) reported that during the fighting at El Pacayal an antenna of the official television Channels 8 and 10 was damaged and telephone communications were temporarily interrupted with the eastern part of the country and Central America.

It added that "these attacks are part of the rebel onslaught against the civilian population, whom they claim to be defending."

COPREFA noted that the damage to the El Pacayal microwave antenna has already been repaired by workers of the National Administration for Telecommunications (ANTEL), with the support and vigilance of the Army.

FMLN CLAIMS OCCUPATION OF SAN CAYETANO ISTEPEQUE

PA071600 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Our military campaign, "In the Face of Reagan's Aggressions, El Salvador Will Win," continues to achieve new victories. The coordination of our forces and revolutionary unity advance. The following report has arrived from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front.

On 4 June the "Companero Andres Isabel Mejia" operation began as part of our current military campaign. The operation consisted of the harassment of enemy positions in the city of San Vicente and intense battles in San Cayetano Istepeque. Those attacks culminated with the occupation of San Cayetano Istepeque, located just 3 km from San Vicente, headquarters of the 5th Infantry Brigade commanded by Colonel Dionisio Hernandez who, along with three U.S. advisers commanded by Major (Brent), trains and directs the units of that brigade.

In the action in San Cayetano Istepeque our revolutionary forces seized from the puppet Army 13 rifles, 8 grenades, and 15,000 cartridges, and inflicted 8 dead and 3 wounded on the enemy.

This operation was led by Companero (Sabricio) and Companero (Heriberto). The report on this victory in San Cayetano Istepeque was issued by Commander (Camilo) in San Vicente Department. Our revolutionary greetings from Morazan to our guerrilla columns in San Vicente Department which continue to seize weapons from the dictatorship. They continue to achieve victories on the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front.

HAVANA ON FMLN DESTRUCTION OF GROUND STATION

PA061705 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Guerrilla forces have occupied the El Pacayal communications center, 122 km from San Salvador. They destroyed a strategic microwave antenna, thus leaving a large part of El Salvador without communications. The destruction of the El Pacayal ground station, located only 19 km from San Miguel, El Salvador's third most important city, also affected telephone communications with Honduras and other countries.

The rebel station Radio Venceremos reported that the Salvadoran Army sustained a large number of dead and wounded in the fighting over the El Pacayal communications center. It indicated that this action is part of the guerrilla campaign, "In the Face of Reagan's Aggression, El Salvador Will Win."

It has also been reported that the guerrilla forces that occupied the Army communications center on Cacaguatique Hill have left it after dynamiting the installation and inflicting many casualties on the regime's troops. Radio Venceremos said that in the last 5 days of operations the guerrilla forces inflicted on the Army 132 dead and 218 wounded and captured 49 soldiers.

In San Salvador, Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas charged in his Sunday homily that the so-called amnesty law for the political prisoners does not offer guarantees for the lives of those who accept it.

Further Report

PA071845 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] More than 90 eastern Salvadoran towns continue without communications as a result of recent guerrilla attacks on communications centers in El Pacayal and Cacaguatique, located in San Miguel and Morazan Departments. According to official Salvadoran sources, the country is telephonically and telegraphically isolated from the rest of the world.

In a report issued today, Radio Venceremos stated that the El Pacayal communications center continues under guerrilla control and that attacks on other telephone and electrical stations will continue.

The communique read over Radio Venceremos added that since the "In the Face of Reagan's Aggression, El Salvador Will Win" campaign began, the guerrillas have killed more than 124 soldiers, captured 93, and seized a large number of weapons.

GUATEMALA

GENERAL DEMANDS ELECTIONS, CONSTITUTIONALITY

PA061820 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1659 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 6 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- An army general has made public an open letter to Guatemalan President Efrain Rios Montt in which he requests a return to democracy. In the letter, which was read to the audience of a popular journalistic program on television, General Guillermo Echeverria Vielman asks that elections be held immediately and that a constitutional government be reestablished no later than 23 March next year.

The high-ranking officer's letter was the first such request made to Rios Montt by the military. Other sectors, including the church and the unions, have also demanded elections and the enforcement of the constitution. Echeverria Vielman is commander of the military base in Quezaltenango, Guatemala's second leading city.

During his weekly TV speech last night, Rios Montt announced that Guatemala's insurgency "is strong," and he referred to the recent discoveries of rebel refugees by the police.

BRIEFS

NEW COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR -- Rodolfo Martinez, the new Colombian ambassador to Guatemala, presented his credentials to President General Efrain Rios Montt last week. [Summary] [Guatemala City Radio Internacional in Spanish 0230 GMT 31 May 83 PA]

HONDURAS

HAVANA CITES PARTIES ON U.S. MILITARY BASE

FL071428 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1324 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Three [as heard] Honduran political parties have rejected the agreement signed with the United States for the installation of a military training center in Honduras. A dispatch from Tegucigalpa says that the Honduran Communist Party has rejected the agreement and charged those who signed it with Washington, against the will of the people and in open violation of the Constitution, with having committed high treason against the fatherland.

The statement says that a campaign ostensibly launched to persuade the public that Honduras is suffering a military aggression across its southern border is actually designed to justify the installation of a Yankee base in Puerto Castilla.

For its part, the opposition National Innovation and Unity Party has stated that the installation of a foreign military base in Honduras would be the government's worst error.

NICARAGUA

RADIO CITES U.S. NOTE, AIRPORT INTERVIEW

PA071445 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] In a note delivered yesterday, the U.S. Embassy in Managua rejected charges made by the General Directorate of State Security, DGSE, against three U.S. diplomats, who were accused of plotting to kill Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman and other leaders of the Sandinist revolution.

Irrefutable charges against U.S. Embassy officials Linda M. Pfeifel, David Noble Greig and Ermila L. Rodriguez Rodriguez confirmed that they had planned to kill Father Miguel D'Escoto by poisoning him, as well as other sabotage actions.

Using arrogant language, the U.S. Embassy states that the expulsions are contrary to the most basic diplomatic procedures, as if the Revolutionary Government had to ask the U.S. Government for permission to make any decision in defending its security.

U.S. Ambassador Anthony Quainton prevented local journalists from interviewing the three U.S. diplomats who were expelled from Nicaragua. Ambassador Quainton arrived at the Augusto C. Sandino Airport accompanied by the U.S. Embassy press officer and several other diplomats. He rejected the overwhelming charges made by the DGSE, terming them absurd.

We will first hear Ambassador Anthony Quainton, and afterwards, the attempts made by the journalists to interview David Greig, who refused to speak.

[Begin recording] [Quainton] The lady is leaving the country, right? Please leave her alone, will you?

[Unidentified reporter] We would like to hear her opinion at this time.

[Quainton] You can have my opinion.

[Unidentified reporter] The charges are very grave, Mr Ambassador...

[Quainton] However, I am the diplomatic representative in this country, so if you have any questions, obviously you should ask me.

[Indistinct questions asked simultaneously by several reporters]

[Quainton] The have represented their country with dignity and with the best desire we have as diplomats to work for our country.

[Unidentified reporter] It is dignified to kill someone, as the CIA was plotting?

[Quainton] These charged are absurd!

[Unidentified reporter] We have specific and irrefutable proof, Mr Ambassador...

[Quainton] It is not to me...

[Unidentified reporter] Oh, it is not to you...

[Unidentified reporter] David, David, is it true you do not have a tongue? What are your feelings at this moment as you leave Nicaragua? What do you feel, DAvid? I know you are a civilized person, what do you feel at this time? What are the feelings of a civilized person like you at this time?

[Unidentified reporter] Is this the first time you have been expelled from a Latin American country?

[Unidentified reporter] What are your comments on the charges made against your government?

[Unidentified reporter] (?David), a civilized person speaks, doesn't he? [end recording]

Editorial Views 'Plot'

PA071810 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Jun 83 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "Imperialist Stupidity"]

[Text] A high technical level and unlimited material resources are no guarantee against failure, nor do they immunize the agents of imperialism against stupidity. This is so because no technique or resource is far removed in its application from the essential nature of those using them or of the objectives pursued.

Imperialism's congenital criminality derives from the nature of its exploitative and superdeveloped social class, which currently confronts the historical danger of losing its hegemony over the economic despoilment and political domination of the peoples, and therefore assigns a function to crime. However, not only is failure implicit in the mere intention to prevent the people's process of liberation, using crime as the inseparable method of its political line of action, but it also leads to all kinds of stupidities.

That has just been revealed -- to be sure, not for the first time -- after our General Directorate of State Security foiled the CIA plot -- with the CIA operating from the Yankee embassy -- to kill Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto. The idea that the physical disappearance of leaders leads to victory over a revolution is part of the bourgeois reactionary concept about the causes of liberation struggles and about the roles that the masses and the individuals play in them. In practice, however, when evaluating and choosing the methods for political action aimed at the verification of ideas, that is where the imperialists fail and reveal their stupidity.

They begin by underestimating the defensive capacity of the revolution, because they see it as an incident provoked in our country's history by foreign encouragement ("Soviet-Cuban penetration") and wind up resorting to "remedies" of force, which find expression in armed aggression and personal crime. Later, from the prism of underestimation which complements their self-overestimation, they continue applying their own standards to measure the morality of the revolutionaries whom they seek to involve in their crimes. In the first place, they use money as the major element in buying wills, because money ranks first in their scale of values. Besides, money is a specific means of representing the symbol of their system of exploitation, power, and bourgeois social hierarchy.

Measuring the worth of a revolutionary with so wrong a standard, it is easy for imperialism and the CIA, its principal executor, to make the mistake of underestimating not only the role, but the functions and capacity of the revolution's state security apparatus as well, along with that of the men who comprise it and of the social forces on which its activity is based. In fact, the CIA agents and officials, the world of revolutionary conscience, morality, and principles constitutes a mystery.

The general world of the revolution is an even greater mystery to them, since they don't even take into consideration the relationship between the professional bodies for the defense of the revolution and the activity that the organized people carry out in connection with the defense, especially through their revolutionary vigilance. They therefore assume that the cry for a single army is merely a slogan. It is not really a matter of whether or not they believe this, but of their lack of any other means of viewing things in their zeal to save imperialism from its historic and inevitable failure in preventing the liberation of the people.

We are not exactly saddened by the fact that, in its desperation, imperialism should demonstrate such a high level of stupidity. We are concerned, however, over the consequences of this situation, which jeopardize our right to develop in peace, with tranquillity, and without criminal deceptions. We take precautions against this by making defense a national priority and a moral obligation for every patriotic Nicaraguan, and by structuring its special organizations with men and methods that are closely related, both in their ideas and practices, with the lofty principles that led the people to rescue sovereignty with their weapons and to undertake the revolutionary transformation of Nicaragua.

It is against this collective and revolutionary will of the Nicaraguan people that the most sophisticated criminal methods that imperialism can obtain always crash and will continue to crash, because the people have a moral, political, and human superiority that no amount of money can buy. The victory over imperialism's criminal and conspiratorial apparatus results from the people's monolithic unity around their revolution, expressed with similar effectiveness by the heroic border guards or the reservists in the struggle against the Somozist bands; by our Army's fighting spirit and the skill of the MINT [Interior Ministry] combatants; and by the wisdom of the political conduct and sleeplessness of the revolutionary guards.

That makes a difference. That works.

Daily Warns of 'Revenge'

PA071712 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 7 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Will Revenge Come?"]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has announced that the Sandinist government has declared persona non grata three U.S. Embassy diplomats who carried out activities punishable by Nicaraguan law.

In announcing this, the Foreign Ministry stated that the General Directorate of State Security of the Sandinist government's Interior Ministry has established that diplomats Linda M. Pfeifel, David Noble Greig, and Ermila Loreta Rodriguez Rodriguez had taken a very dangerous path incompatible with their diplomatic functions: They had plotted against the security of our country's revolutionary state.

Clearly stated, it is regrettable that, far from working for the establishment of bridges that would bring our peoples closer fraternally, members of such an embassy are engaged in actions that, rather than being cordial, fall into the criminal field.

However, we must point out that, knowing the style and practices of the CIA, which is a power inside and behind the throne in its country, we must be aware that a reply to our government's defensive action will not be long in coming.

The reply or revenge will come, unfortunately. Not much time will pass before Nicaraguan diplomats accredited in our embassy in Washington will be declared persona non grata by the U.S. Government, charged with undertaking actions similar to those that led to the expulsion of the three diplomats we have referred to in this editorial.

It is not that EL NUEVO DIARIO has magic wands or "crystal balls." It is simply the experience of other countries in this regard that enables us to make this statement in order to warn our people. We know well that the Sandinist people's revolution is destined to be involved in an ideological struggle with its enemies of incalculable significance. Therefore, without trying "to guard against imaginary danger," as the saying goes, we think we have a duty to alert the Nicaraguans so that when the time comes we will be able to withstand the blow. We Sandinist Nicaraguans must always be "on guard."

RADIO SEES 'REAGAN DEFEAT' IN HOUSE BILL

PA071945 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Nicaragua defeats Reagan in the U.S. Congress. Our teletype has just provided us with a report from Washington that says that the House of Representative's Foreign Affairs Committee a few moments ago approved a bill prohibiting the Reagan administration from supporting the activities of the Somozist and terrorist groups operating in Honduras against the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

Twenty congressmen voted in favor of the motion presented by Congressmen Boland and Zablocki. Fourteen voted against it. According to procedures, the House must ratify this at a plenary session. Then the bill must be approved at a joint session with the Senate. It will be at this session that it will be decided whether the bill becomes law.

EDITORIAL ANALYZES RECENT QUAINTON STATEMENT

PA072223 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 3 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Who Is Opposed to the Dialogue?"]

[Text] In his appearance this week on Radio Sandino's popular program "Turning the Screw," U.S. Ambassador Anthony Quainton made a statement which we think should be analyzed.

Asked about his government's support for the enemies of the Sandinist Revolution, the diplomat replied that in fact the existing problems between the two countries are "very serious," but that there "has always been the possibility of a direct dialogue..."

That answer by the ambassador -- that there has always been the possibility of dialogue -- is basically true, but the fact is that the Reagan administration has stubbornly refused to initiate a frank and honest dialogue with our country in efforts to overcome prevailing differences.

In fact, the whole world can attest that Nicaragua in the past 2 years, at the highest levels and in the widest possible variety of international forums, has declared the need for a direct dialogue with the U.S. Government, not only to solve in a civilized manner the problems with that administration, but also to contribute to peace in this convulsed Central American area.

Nicaragua has even called for specific negotiations with Honduras, which the Reagan administration has turned into a sanctuary of Somozist counterrevolutionaries. Therefore, it is Mr Reagan who has obstinately refused a dialogue with Nicaragua, despite the fact that this has been the wish of Nicaragua and so many other countries of this and other continents, who watch with concern the possibility of a regional war in this part of the world.

Meanwhile, we consider that in his appearance Ambassador Quainton spoke more as a joke than seriously when he so lightheartedly alleged that "the U.S. Government has no preference for any political party in Nicaragua." This answer goes beyond diplomatic subtlety and shows a basic contradiction, when Reagan himself, his President, has publicly declared his preference and assistance -- overt or covert -- to the Somozist counterrevolution, which is nothing but the embers of the Somozist party, which our people defeated spectacularly on 19 July 1979 and which they no doubt will again defeat today, even if it means that we Nicaraguans must continue supplying the dead, thanks to the U.S. Goverment.

It is our own wounded and pain-stricken history that teaches us that through reiterated direct or indirect military intervention, U.S. Governments have imposed on Nicaragua dictatorial and shameful regimes such as Somozism, which the U.S. is now trying to bring back to life against our will.

Likewise, the United States imposed on us the Chamarros, the Diazes, and the Moncadas, all traitors to the fatherland, and finally, Somoza, the last Yankee marine who climbed to power on the blood of Sandino.

In other words, despite Mr Quainton's denial, the bare fact stands that U.S. Governments have always shown a preference for a specific party in Nicaragua: that is, for the party -- whatever its name -- willing to unconditionally serve its hegemonic interests, even though this meant defaming or degrading our country's dignity.

WORKERS FEDERATION CHARGES GOVERNMENT HARASSMENT

PA061403 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Workers Federation, CTN, has once again charged that its foremost leaders are being persecuted by the Nicaraguan Government. CTN officials reported that [Carlos] Huembes and [Antonio Jarquin] Rodriguez, two of its secretaries, were recently arrested. They were taken to the police station in the Centroamerica neighborhood, where they were accused of traveling in a vehicle that was supposedly used in a robbery. This charge has yet to be proven, which shows that this action is intended to discredit the CTN leaders.

HAVANA CITES SANDINIST LEADER ON 'CIA PLOT'

FL071649 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1140 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Managua -- Commandante Henry Ruiz Hernandez yesterday said that what the enemy would most like to do now is to assassinate the leaders of the Nicaraguan revolution. Commenting on the recently uncovered CIA plot to assassinate Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, Ruiz Hernandez, a member of the national Sandinist leadership, said the enemy is resorting to these plots because it failed to implement its military-political plan to disrupt the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

Ruiz Hernandez made the statement on visiting the (Tipicapa Mayacatoya) sugar project accompanied by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

Cdte Ruiz said the covert stage of the war is coming to an end and is giving away to overt actions which will include the killing of leaders, political infiltration, the theft of economic information, and other methods.

Broomfield Amendment Rejected

PA071635 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The House Foreign Affairs Committee has rejected an amendment presented by Republican William Broomfield and supported by the White House. Approval of this amendment would have left President Ronald Reagan with a free hand to continue his aid to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

After rejecting this amendment, the committee is getting ready today to vote on a bill prohibiting covert support for anti-Sandinist forces. Delegates of counterrevolutionary groups operating against Nicaragua from Honduras and Cost Rica, including traitor Alfonso Robelo, attended the House committee debates. These counterrevolutionaries told congressmen that if the United States continues to help them, they will overthrow the Sandinist government before December.

Several Democratic legislators stressed that the covert CIA operations against Nicaragua violate U.S. laws and the OAS Charter.

D'Escoto, Borge on Stone Mission

PA060412 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said that Richard Stone, U.S. special envoy for Central America, is not committed to finding peaceful solutions for the area. He added that Stone's visit to several Latin American countries is in line with the warmongering policy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. D'Escoto pointed out that Stone was notorious for being one of the most reactionary congressmen when he was a senator.

In relation to Stone's visit to Managua next Friday, Interior Minister Tomas Borge said: I hope he has something new to say and that he assumes an attitude different from the one the U.S. Government has maintained so far.

Further on Stone's Visit

PA070419 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has asserted that Richard Stone, the special U.S. envoy for Central America who is currently touring the area and the Contadora Group countries, is not committed to a search for peaceful solutions in the area.

Stone, who arrived in Panama yesterday from Costa Rica, will meet today, Monday, with Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella. Stone's tour also includes Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Belize, Venezuela, Colombia, and Mexico. The purpose of the tour reportedly is for Stone to hold consultations on the Central American situation with the governments of those countries so he can later discuss his views with President Ronald Reagan.

Concerning Stone's stop in Nicaragua next Friday, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said that he expects the U.S. special envoy to bring a new attitude, a stand different from the U.S. Government's current attitude.

CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISES PREPARE FOR U.S. ATTACK

PA071310 Paris AFP in Spanish 1116 GMT 7 Jun 83

[By Pierre Cayrol]

[Text] Havana, 7 Jun (AFP) -- Cuba has been preparing since the end of May to repel an armed attack "from the fascist U.S. Administration," intensifying the civil defense exercises, reiterating the calls to vigilance, and mobilizing the population. The latest important warning was issued in all the Havana neighborhoods by the Committees for Defence of the Revolution. These committees, commonly known as the CDR, are the "eyes and ears" of the revolution. There is one for each block. Their members participate in night duty, cooperate with the Interior Ministry, and carry out a social task: Medical assistance to mothers and children, education aid, etc.

The CDR leaders called their members together over the weekend. The reason? The announcement of an air raid drill by the Cuban Air Force in June. "You have nothing to fear," they said in substance, "the attack will be an exercise." But "if need be"... and then they read to the people a document several pages long entitled "Main Procedures for Protection of the Population." Everything is explained there, especially how to react to the alarm that "will be issued by radio." Are you in a house? You must quickly move away from doors and windows. Are you in the street? You must lie down "with your face to the ground." If you are driving a car, you must park it to the right. It was generally recommended that you "have available your identification document" and your "ration card" (specific products are rationed in Cuba).

During the approximately 60-minute meeting, which was held at night on the sidewalk in front of the CDR due to the intense heat, the people of Havana felt the "Yankee" planes flying over their heads.

The exercise by the Cuban MiG's will probably take place this week.... This preparation for war is not new in Cuba. At any time of the year, the fatherland's defense effectively constitutes, along with production, one of the essential tasks that the Cuban population is given. But for the past few weeks, due to the threatening statements of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the mobilization of the citizenry has become more generalized.

At the end of May, the Cuban Communist Party launched an appeal for the military preparation of the residents of Havana. Its argument was the threats of the "U.S. fascist administration." At the same time, from 30 May to 3 June, the Cuban FAR organized maneuvers.

BRAVO PARDO MEETS USSR'S RUBEN IN MOSCOW

FL071321 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has stated that the Soviet Union has always been and will continue to stand beside the Cuban people both in good and bad times because Cuba has been fighting for its freedom and for the freedom of all oppressed peoples.

Ruben made the statement last Monday at the Kremlin during a meeting with a delegation of Cuban parliamentarians led by Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government. Ruben said that the name Adolf Reagan given by the Cuban people to the U.S. President is quite appropriate because the White House policy toward Cuba can be regarded as essentially fascist.

Ruben, who is also a member of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized the role played by the nonaligned countries as a major force to counter imperialist aggression. Bravo Pardo expressed his gratitude for the continuing solidarity with Cuba by the CPSU and by the Soviet people and government.

Holds Talks With Kuznetsov

FL080103 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] In Moscow, Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of Cuba's National Assembly of the People's Government, was received today by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. During the talks with the delegation of Cuban parliament members headed by Flavio Bravo, the Soviet leader voiced the inalterable decision of the USSR to aid Cuba's defense and economy. He added that the visit which began on 29 May will contribute to developing further the good relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the peoples of Cuba and the Soviet Union.

The delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Government today ended its official visit to the USSR, during which it visited Volgograd and (Riget) in addition to Moscow.

RAMIREZ CRUZ ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT TO ITALY

FL071849 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Rome -- Jose Ramirez Cruz, president of the National Association of Small Farmers -- ANAP -- and member of the Politburo, has ended an official visit to Italy. Ramirez visited Rome at the invitation of the League of Italian Peasants at the head of a delegation made up of ANAP Vice Presidents Julio Pascual and Adolfo Alvarado.

The Cuban leader and his Italian counterpart, (Onelio Prandini), signed a communique in which they state their mutual desire to promote socioeconomic, political, cultural, and technical cooperation between their two associations.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH VISITING GHANAIAN OFFICIAL

FL071235 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Coucnils of State and Ministers, has met with Paul V. Obeng, coordinating secretary of Ghana's Defense Council, who is visiting our country at the head of the Ghanian-Cuban Commission for Cooperation. The two leaders discussed international issues and reviewed the results of their countries'economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and the prospects for furthering these ties.

Obeng briefed Rodriguez on Ghana's economic difficulties in light of the current world situation and the misgovernment that had deteriorated productive resources in his country and made economic recovery more difficult.

Rodriguez expressed the Cuban decision to cooperate with the Ghanaian Government to the extent possible in such sectors as public health, industry, and agriculture.

MININT ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN LAS TUNAS PROVINCE

FL072030 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The numerous activities that have been conducted throughout the country in celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Ministry of the Interior [MININT] concluded last night with a ceremony in Las Tunas Province presided over by Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes, member of the Politburo and minister of the interior.

Division General Pascual Martinez, member of the Central Committee and vice minister of the interior, gave the keynote address, in which he expressed satisfaction that the 22nd anniversary of that armed institution is being celebrated "at a time in which our people are manifesting their most energetic protests in the face of imperialist threats." He repeated the commitment of the MININT combatants, made before the sixth party plenum of the party Central Committee, to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks with greater productive effort and even more active participation in the defense of the fatherland.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, today received the credentials of Jean Marie Sibomana, Rwanda's ambassador to Cuba; Gheorghe Dumitrache, Romania's ambassador to Cuba; and (Souva Frederick-Affo), Benin's ambassador to Cuba. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jun 83 FL]

CARICOM FOREIGN MINISTERS 3 JUNE COMMUNIQUE

FL071913 Bridgetown CANA in English 1758 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text of communique issued on 3 June 1983 by the ninth meeting of the standing committee of ministers responsible for foreign affairs]

[Text] The ninth meeting of the standing committee of ministers responsible for foreign affairs was held in Antigua and Barbuda, at the Jolly Beach Hotel, from 2-3 June 1983. The meeting was attended by Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago and St Kitts-Nevis.

The opening ceremony was carried by Caricom Secretary-General Dr Kurleigh King. The Rt. Hon. Hugh Shearer, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Jamaica, addressed the meeting in his capacity as the outgoing chairman of the standing committee.

The welcome and keynote address was given by the Hon. L.B. Bird, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Antigua and Barbuda. In his address he recalled: "that global negotiations on a new international economic order here intended to negotiate an interrelated package of issues. We must strive at every juncture, especially at Belgrade, to keep those negotiations as our primary focus. The North would like us to abandon or adjourn those negotiations, for then we would be stripped of all political and moral strength. Instead, they would give off issues on a case by case basis in the UN agencies and the international financial institutions, where they dictate decisions. At the end of it, we would have been divided and ruled: We would have gained nothing lost all. In this context, the solidarity of developing states has never been more urgent than now."

The minister of foreign affairs of Barbados, the Hon. Louis Tull, and the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of St Vincent and the Grenadines, the Hon. Hudson Tannis, responded on behalf of the foreign ministers to the keynote address.

The Hon. Lester Bird, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Antigua and Barbuda, was appointed chairman of the meeting and will continue as chairman in office until the next regular meeting of the standing committee. The meeting was held preparatory to the fourth meeting of the heads of government conference to take place in Port-of-Spain early in July. An important part of its agenda was, therefore, concerned with the implementation of a number of decisions in the area of foreign policy which the heads of government had taken at their last meeting. Particular consideration was given to the possibilities of action in areas of mutual assistance.

In reviewing international developments, the standing committee viewed with particular concern the developments in Central America and in southern Africa.

Central America:

In noting the dangerous escalation of tension in Central America, foreign ministers emphasised that the crisis facing the peoples of this region was rooted in conditions which derived from economic deprivation and inequitable economic systems and which need to be addressed as a priority.

It was their considered view that the critical situation which exists has been greatly exacerbated by interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the region, and that it must not be seen primarily in the context of eastwest ideological confrontation. Calling for an end to foreign intervention, training of mercenaries, and cross border conflicts, the ministers expressed strong support for the efforts of the Contadora Group, to help bring peace to the area; they also called for direct dialogue between the contending parties.

The foreign ministers reiterated that only through genuine respect for, and recognition of, principles of the non-use of force, non-interference, and non-intervention in the internal affairs of states could the peoples of this region hope to achieve their just goals for a better life.

They urged the formulation of an effective programme of social and economic development for the region and the monitoring of activities after the cease fire proposed by the Contadora Group in order to ensure implementation of undertakings. They reaffirmed their commitment to support all efforts to bring peace to the area.

Namibia:

The standing committee reviewed the situation in southern Africa. Ministers condemned the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist regime of South Africa in open defiance of the United Nations. They further condemned South Africa's policies and practices of brutal repression and wanton exploitation of Namibia's natural resources.

The standing committee welcomed Resolution 532 adopted by the UN Security Council on 31 May 1983. It noted the Security Council's decision to reaffirm the legal responsibility of the UN over Namibia and to mandate the secretary-general to undertake consultations with the parties to the proposed cease-fire with a view to securing the speedy implementation of Security Council Resolution 435.

The standing committee reaffirmed its strong support for Security Council Resolution No. 435. It recalled that the proposals of the western contact group to implement Resolution 435 were accepted by SWAPO and the front line states but were blocked by the racist regime and stymied by the introduction by one member of the contact group of the idea of linkage of the independence of Namibia with the simultaneous withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. The standing committee registered its total rejection of linkage as a condition for the independence of Namibia. It noted with satisfaction that one member state of the Western contact group, namely France, had also rejected the idea of linkage.

The standing committee agreed that Caricom governments and peoples should cooperate closely and actively in their support for the people of Namibia and their liberation movement, SWAPO.

It called upon the members of the Western contact group to take decisive action to compel South Africa to cooperate with the United Nations secretary-general in accordance with Security Council Resolution 532 (1983) lest their continued participation in the decolonisation process of Namibia appear to be a deliberate connivance with the delaying tactics of the racist regime.

Non-alignment:

In considering the role of non-alignment, the foreign ministers noted with satisfaction the growing strength of the movement in the region as reflected in its increasing membership from among Caricom member states. The movement, as exemplified in the recently concluded summit in New Delhi, provided, especially for small states, an alternative to bloc politics, spheres of influence, and military alliances.

Non-alignment was now recognised as an effective instrument for the preservation of peace and security and the creation of an international economic order which would be supportive of the efforts of developing states to provide their peoples with acceptable levels of living. In this regard, the New Delhi summit was particularly significant for the emphasis which it placed in seeking urgent solutions to global economic problems. Despite the widely differing ideological persuasions of its member states, the Non-aligned Movement has demonstrated once again that it represents a community of interests among the majority of states in the international system.

UNCTAD VI:

Against the background of the current world economic crisis, foreign ministers considered the issues to be discussed at UNCTAD VI, which opens in Belgrade next week. They regarded those discussions as having the highest importance and agreed that their delegates to the Belgrade meeting will work closely together in order to advance Caricom interests and to ensure the widest possible Caricom participation in all discussions within the context of the conference.

The foreign ministers pointed out, in particular, the need for the conference to recognize that the interdependence of the world economy demands the examination of a complex of closely interrelated issues including the need for structural reform of the international monetary systems. They reaffirmed their conviction that recovery from the present recession can only be achieved by addressing the problems and the interests of developing countries since economic recovery and development in the South.

It was, therefore, stressed that UNCTAD VI must identify the means by which follow-up action may be taken so as to ensure that the work done in Belgrade is carried forward in a manner which can speed up the recovery process in the world economy and stimulate development in developing countries.

Law of the Sea:

The foreign ministers took note of the fact that, since their last meeting, the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea was signed at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 10 December 1982 by 117 states. The ministers recorded their deep satisfaction at this historic step and urged early ratification by all states so that the provisions of the convention can come into force at the earliest possible date.

Recalling that the first session of the Law of the Sea preparatory commission was convened in Kingston in March, they noted that questions had arisen regarding the venue of the next meeting of the preparatory commission. They expressed the firm view that the meeting should be reconvened in Kingston in accordance with the provisions of the resolution establishing the preparatory commission.

The foreign ministers attached the highest importance to the work of the preparatory commission and decided that their countries would be fully represented in it.

Regional Issues:

West Indian Cricket and Apartheid:

The standing committee considered a paper on this topic submitted by the Government of Antigua and Barbuda and, after a wide-ranging discussion, resolved as follows:

Recalling their governments total support for the Gleneagles Agreement and the Brisbane Code of Conduct:

Recognising that cricket is the only sport in which there is a West Indian team and that cricket therefore enjoys a status which is different in character from that of other sports:

Lauding that the integrity and moral courage of those West Indian cricketers who have resisted the blandishments of the unprincipled South African regime and who cannot be seduced by material gain of any dimension to play in South Africa:

Bearing in mind that the issues involved are truly complex and require detailed study of their moral, legal, and financial implications:

The standing committee unequivocally condemns the efforts of the racist Government of South Africa to promote the cause of apartheid by attempting to destroy West Indian cricket by enticing West Indian players to play in South Africa:

Acknowledges the positive responses already given by some member states to proposals from the West Indies Cricket Board of Control to the West Indies for coaching and other assignments during the off season, and takes note that other member states were giving the proposals serious and urgent consideration:

Directs the Secretariat to convene a meeting of representatives of member states along with officials of the West Indies Cricket Board of Control, and of the players association to prepare comprehensive proposals on this issue for submission to the heads of government in July:

Agrees to give urgent consideration to the establishment of a regional regime against apartheid in sport, including the possibility of a fund to support the objectives of the regime:

In this connection, the committee was pleased to learn of the possibility of a visit to the Caribbean by the chairman and executive secretary of the Southern African Development and Coordination Committee and recommended that the Common Market Council take the necessary steps to make the visit a reality.

Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC):

The standing committee of ministers responsible for foreign affairs reviewed the proposals for a community policy on CDCC which had been referred to it by the Common Market Council of Ministers and which have the aim of providing a greater degree of autonomy and adequate resources to the ECLA sub-regional office of Port-of-Spain in order to allow it to satisfactorily undertake its work programme. It was agreed that appropriate diplomatic action would be taken to this end.

Peace and Security:

In considering prevailing threats to the peace, security, and welfare of Caricom member states, the standing committee of ministers responsible for foreign affairs reiterated the call on all states to refrain from interference and from intervention by economic means in the internal or external affairs of another state, thereby preventing its people from determining freely their own path of political, economic and social development. They took note of proposals advanced for the implementation of the community's decision to adopt a unified approach in dealing with the phenomenon of economic aggression and agreed to take prompt action thereon.

The foreign ministers of the Caribbean Community condemned the exclusionary provisions which now exist in some regional treaties and security arrangements. They called for their early removal so that the principle of universality of membership might be upheld and that all states which desire to adhere to these treaties and arrangements might be enabled to do so.

Women and Peace:

The standing committee discussed the issues of women and peace, at the request of the second meeting of ministers with responsibility for the integration of women in development. The standing committee shared the concern that in view of the linkage of development with peace, the conditions in the region which pose a threat to peace would also inhibit the integration of women in development.

The ministers recognised that women's movements can and do play an important role in promoting and securing conditions for peace within the region. They, therefore, supported the proposal made by the meeting of ministers for the integration of women in development that a consultation should be organised at the regional level to study the peace aspect of the programme of the UN Decade for Women with a view to elaborating an appropriate programme of action.

Belize:

Viewing with concern the continued absence of a settlement between Belize and Guatemala, the standing committee noted that there were new elements which made for the further deterioration of the situation, namely Guatemala's reneging on the London heads of agreement [as received] and the supply of additional armaments to that country.

They reaffirmed their full support for the territorial integrity of Belize and its efforts to conclude a lasting settlement with Guatemala. They agreed that member states should intensify their efforts at all levels, bilaterally and multilaterally, to guarantee the security of Belize.

Guyana:

The standing committee reviewed recent developments in the controversy between Guyana and Venezuela which had arisen as a result of the Venezuelan contention that the arbitral award of 1899 about the frontier between Guyana and Venezuela was null and void.

The foreign ministers noted that on the expiry of the Protocol of Port-of-Spain on 18 June 1982, the provisions of the Geneva agreement of 1966 has once more come into force.

The committee noted that the two governments had referred the choice of a means of settlement of the controversy to the secretary-general of the United Nations in accordance with Article IV (2) of that agreement.

The foreign ministers expressed their satisfaction that the Governments of Guyana and Venezuela have followed the procedures laid down in the Geneva agreement.

In reiterating its well-known stand on the sanctity of treaties and on the need for respect for defined and demarcated boundaries, the standing committee urged the parties to act fully in accordance with the Geneva agreement in order to achieve a peaceful and just settlement of the controversy on the basis of internationally recognised principles, especially those relating to the inadmissibility of the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes, and respect for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

Recognising the cardinal importance to Guyana of the full and free utilisation of all her resources, the standing committee called upon Venezuela to desist from further action or threats of action likely to affect adversely the economic development of Guyana.

Venue of Next Meeting:

At the conclusion of its deliberations, the standing committee accepted the offer of the Government of St Vincent and the Grenadines that its next meeting should be held there.

GRENADA

HAVANA ON BISHOP TALKS WITH U.S. CONGRESSMEN

PA060148 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop told a group of black U.S. congressmen that his country is seeking fraternal relations of mutual respect with neighboring countries, including the United States, through an open dialogue and without preconditions. During the meeting in Washington with the group of congressmen, Prime Minister Bishop assured them that his small country was no threat to the countries of the area. He also asked for a political solution to the Central American crisis and urged the U.S. Government to put an end to the arms race as well as to its arrogant and commanding attitude in its relations with developing countries.

CHILE

EXPULSION ORDER AGAINST ECUADOREAN SUSPENDED

PY062010 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 28 May 83 p C-7

[By Julio Arroyo Kuhn]

[Excerpt] Concepcion -- The Court of Appeals agreed yesterday afternoon to suspend the expulsion order against Ecuadorean citizen Fanny Ruth Espinoza Quinteros until a petition presented by the affected person to the Court of Appeals of Concepcion is resolved. Espinoza Quinteros presented this appeal through attorney Mario Cerda Catalan. Espinoza Quinteros, a graduate in economics from the University of Cuenca, Ecuador, 31, married to Chilean sociologist Guillermo Eugenio Henriquez Aste, former professor of the University of Concepcion; was detained on the evening of 11 May by carabineros on the corner of Barros Arana and Caupolican Streets, and accused of distributing subversive pamphlets against the government of President Pinochet. Later, a variety of Marxist literature was also found in her office at the Catholic University of Chile, in Talcahuano, where she was working as a secretary.

UK CITIZEN BARNES REPORTEDLY LEAVES FOR CARACAS

PY071453 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] British citizen John Barnes has left the country. Police sources have reported that Barnes has left by air for Caracas, Venezuela. Barnes had entered the country with a tourist visa, which was later canceled due to his meddling in domestic affairs.

ECUADOR

TEACHERS SET TO STRIKE TO DEMAND WAGE HIKES

PA070305 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Today some 80,000 Ecuadorean teachers will begin an indefinite national strike to demand wage increases as well as an increase in the government's education budget. The teachers are demanding a 60-percent wage increase. They currently earn the equivalent of $113, but the minimal monthly sum needed by an Ecuadorean family to subsist, is $300, according to a report published by the National Union of Teachers.

PARAGUAY

NOGUES REASSUMES POST AS FOREIGN MINISTER

PY072015 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 7 Jun 83 p 6

[Text] By an official decree, Alberto Nogues has been authorized to reassume his post as foreign minister after returning from the mission that the government had assigned to him. In addition, thanks have been conveyed to Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro for having attended to the Foreign Ministry's affairs during the incumbent's absence. The decree bears No. 40022 and is countersigned by Labor and Justice Minister Saul Gonzalez.